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CATALOGUE



J. F. JONES NURSERIES
P. O. Box 356 LANCASTER, PA.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS: The picture on the front cover of this catalogue was taken on T. P. Littlepage's place near Bowie, Maryland, fall 1932. Mr. C. F. Walker, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, President of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, years 1932 and 1933, is standing in the foreground. The tree is of the Stabler variety. Looking close at this picture you will be able to see the large crop of nuts on the tree.

Our trees are well grown, healthy and well rooted due to root pruning and transplanting the trees in order to improve the root system which makes the trees easier to transplant and more sure of living.

My Father was engaged in the nut tree business all his life. We came north to our present location, year 1912, and have since been in this business of growing northern nut trees.

We are always interested in promising nuts our customers may know of. We have a letter from a customer in Hanna, La., saying they are enjoying the nuts from their black walnut trees. We are glad to have definite information of the trees bearing in the State of Louisiana.

We desire to give our customers the best for a fair cost to them. We do not make much on these trees as it costs a lot to grow them.

We invite your correspondence and solicit your orders with every confidence our trees will please you.

Respectfully,

M. M. JONES.

Suggestions

VISITORS. We are always glad to welcome visitors who are interested in nut trees. The best time to see the trees in bearing is in the late summer. English walnuts and filberts ripen early in September. Black walnuts, shagbarks, pecans and heartnuts ripen in October.

WHEN TO PLANT. Our hardy Pennsylvania Grown Trees may be planted successfully either fall or spring. We do not ship trees until they are perfectly dormant which is usually from October 15 to the latter part of May, depending on the season. We can usually supply dormant trees from our tree cellar until about the 15th of June, but we do not recommend planting this late. Full planting instructions sent with order of trees.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING. Pecans and black walnut 50 to 60 feet apart; English walnuts 40 to 50 feet apart; filberts 15 to 20 feet apart. Hickories 40 feet apart.

PLANT ONLY BUDDED OR GRAFTED TREES. Plant only the improved varieties of nut trees to insure your getting the best kinds of nuts available at the present time. To grow trees true to type and variety they must be budded or grafted the same as fruit trees. You would not think of buying a seedling apple tree. Likewise when you can get fine varieties of nut trees bearing large, excellent nuts for northern culture it does not seem to be worth the difference to buy cheaper seedling trees and take a chance on the type nut the trees will produce. By grafting nut trees we take the scions from bearing trees and therefore the young trees come into bearing sooner than the seedling trees.

BALLING AND BURLAPPING. We have been asked quite frequently the advantage of digging nut trees with a ball of earth. Nut trees, as we grow them, can be transplanted successfully without this added expense. To dig the trees with a ball of earth large enough to accommodate the root system of the trees ranging in height from three to six feet tall takes a ball of earth weighing from 100 to 400 pounds or more if the roots are to be fairly well protected. We do not urge upon our customers this extra expense because it is not necessary. In view of this, however, should you desire trees balled with earth, we can do it for the extra cost of labor, etc.

FERTILIZING NUT TREES. To correctly fertilize the nut tree it is important to know how the different elements necessary for a well balanced fertilizer re-act. A fertilizer for nut trees on most soils should contain nitrogen, phosphate and potash. It is found that phosphate and nitrogen influence tree growth, the yield, filling qualities and size of the nut, and pot-

ash influences the fat content, color and plumpness of the kernel. A fertilizer containing 6 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 4 per cent potash is a well balanced fertilizer to supply the demand of the nut tree on most soils. Fertilizers should be applied in early spring, shortly before or about the time the trees put out buds. It should be applied on the surface of the ground in a band around the tree and then cultivated in the soil.

Unsolicited letters from customers showing that grafted trees do bear early:

From Arlington County, Virginia, November, 1932. The two Stabler Black Walnuts that you sent two years ago are doing well despite the drought of the last two years and bore about one-half bushel of nuts this year. Signed Bedford Brown.

From the Province of Ontario, Canada, September, 1931. I would like to have your catalogue of nut trees. I have some Thomas Walnuts I got from Mr. Jones in 1924. They now have the 4th crop on and have done fine, besides when I planted them in spring of 1924 the place was sold and I moved them in 1925 to the new place and that set them back. One of them has over 300 nuts this year. Signed J. H. Gage.



Ohio American Black Walnut

THE AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT grows naturally from Canada to Florida, and from Maine to the Great Divide, and on about all kinds of soils and locations. The climate of Colorado is especially trying on trees but the black walnut is doing well there. Our grafted trees are also doing well in Washington and Oregon.

The black walnut is one of our principle forest trees in the U. S. and will thrive with little or no attention as do other trees of the same type. This, when we consider the healthfulness and longevity of the tree, makes the planting of the black walnut one of the surest and most attractive propositions.

THOMAS. The largest black walnut we are propagating. Originated with the late Jos. Thomas, King-of-Prussia, Pa. One of the finest black walnuts yet found and of the best quality. Nut very large, kernels large, light colored and of very good quality. Kernels crack out 90% whole halves and quarters. The tree is a wonderful grower, fully doubling the ordinary black walnut in growth.

OHIO. From Northern Ohio. Nut medium to large; shell thin; kernel full of good quality. An excellent cracking nut and the halves of the kernels can be removed entire in most cases. The tree is a good grower and very early bearer.

STABLER. Originated in Maryland. One of the finest black Walnuts and the best of all in cracking quality. The kernels can easily be removed in halves and this variety runs quite a few one-lobed nuts from which the kernel can be removed in one piece.

TEN EYCK. Originated at So. Plainfield, N. J. The Ten Eyck is the thinnest shelled black walnut that we have. The nut is medium to large; kernel very full and plump and of very fine quality.

STAMBAUGH. A few trees of this variety in sizes 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 feet tall. A prize winning nut of the N. N. G. A. contest.

THE NORTHERN PECANS are as hardy as the other hickories and in this regard should not be confused with the southern pecan. In a wild or natural state, the pecan grows from Terre Haute, Ind., and Clinton, Iowa,



POSEY

INDIANA

NIBLACK

BUTTERICK

on the north to the Gulf Coast on the south. The tree grows in the river bottoms and will succeed on land that is too low and damp for most trees. Because of this, it was formerly thought that the tree required excessive moisture for success, but this was long ago disproven by the thousands of trees growing thriftily and bearing well on high and dry locations, and on a wide range of soils. The pecan has proven to do well on even light sandy soil, if the soil fertility is kept up, as well as on the clay and clay loam soils. The varieties we are propagating are from Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky. The trees are perfectly hardy.

BUTTERICK. From near Grayville, Ill. The old Butterick tree is one of the "giants," and has been bearing beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The nut is one of the largest of the Indiana group and a real paper-shell of excellent quality. The original tree is a heavy and regular bearer. The Butterick combines large size with a real paper-shell of high quality, and a rapid growing tree that bears very early, and is perhaps the best all round pecan of the Indiana group.

GREENRIVER. Originated in Henderson County, Ky. The nut is medium size; shell thin; kernel full and plump and of the best quality. Doing very well here.

INDIANA. From Knox County, Ind. One of the largest of the Indiana pecans and one of the best. The nut is thin shelled, full meated and of very good quality. The tree is a very heavy bearer.

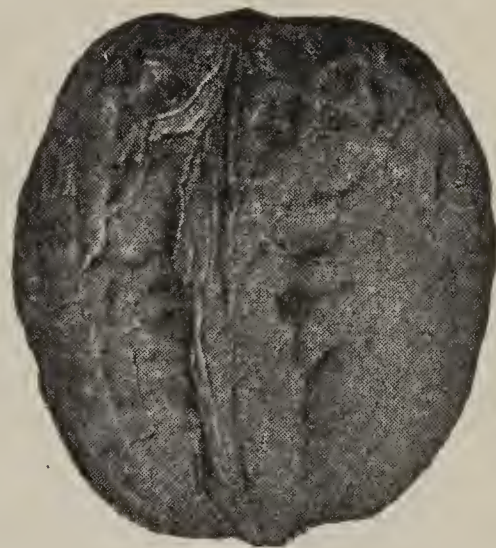
POSEY. From Gibson County, Ind. One of the largest and finest pecans of this group. The nut is very large and a real paper-shell. The cracking

quality is the very best. The tree has very large foliage and is very ornamental.

BUSSERON. Supposed to be the parent of the Indiana pecan as the nuts are much alike as to size, shape and quality and the trees are growing not far apart. The Busseron is much the older and larger of the two trees. The old Busseron tree is said to be the greatest bearer of any of the pecan trees in the state of Indiana, making the variety a good one.

NIBLACK. Originated in Knox County, Indiana. Named for the Hon. Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes, Ind. Trees in sizes 6 to 8 feet tall only.

THE ENGLISH WALNUT. When budded or grafted upon the native black walnut stock ripens its wood growth earlier and better than do the seedling trees and are therefore considerably hardier than seedling trees. Grafted on this stock, the tree is also adapted to a wider range of soils, but the tree is most exacting in its climatic requirements. While the English Walnut can be grown with more or less success in all the eastern, middle and southern states, our opinion is that its cultural range for commercial orcharding will follow that of the sweet cherry in the eastern and northern states. These trees are doing well in the lake region, from New York to Michigan; also in Massachusetts and Connecticut, as well as farther south, and mature their nuts well in the short seasons of these northern states. On the heavy black lands from southern Indiana, westward, their success is irregular and uncertain. The trees are doing well in Kentucky and in the Ozark Mountains in Missouri and Arkansas. Contrary to our earlier expectations, our grafted varieties of the English Walnut are doing well in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama and it is believed the hardy, late vegetating Mayette will prove to be a profitable commercial proposition in these states.



WILTZ MAYETTE

WILTZ MAYETTE. An extra fine diamond brand quality nut and fortunately a very hardy and reliable tree. Mayette is perhaps the largest nut with a thin, smooth and attractive shell that we have. The nuts are easily cracked by crushing in the hand and the quality is the very best. The large, white kernels being free from the bitter tannin found in many nuts. Our trees are of the Wiltz variety which is by far the most reliable of this type. This variety is doing fine here and elsewhere over the Eastern U. S. and is one of the few sorts that is self pollinating. The large catkins (staminate bloom) hang a long time and shed an abundance of pollen. Quite a few of the small trees are bearing in the nursery row.

EASTERN VARIETIES. The original Alpine tree stands in Lancaster, Pa. The nut is larger than the Mayette, but the shell is rougher and does not come from the husk as clean and attractive. The tree is a good bearer here. The Sinclair English Walnut originates in Maryland. The nut is slightly smaller than the Mayette. The trees are hardy and the nuts are of good quality. Trees in sizes from three to six feet tall.

SPRAY. It is necessary to spray the English walnut for best results and especially until the young tree becomes established. For Leaf Spot, the same as found on cherry trees and for Leaf Hoppers, the same as attack any young plant with tender leaves, use Bordeaux. This spray mixture can be had in dry powder form with all the ingredients combined ready to be mixed with water. We will be glad to give anyone the formula for mixing this spray in large lots. It is cheaper to buy the ready prepared for a small quantity.

THE FILBERT OR EUROPEAN HAZEL is quite hardy and will succeed anywhere the English walnut will or possibly farther north. Like the English walnut, the filbert does not thrive in the Gulf Coast Section or the so-called "Planes States" west of the Mississippi River, presumably because of the warmer summers, but it is doing fine generally in the Eastern United States and fruiting well, where the proper varieties are planted, as far north

as Northern New York, Michigan and Canada. The principal commercial planting of the filbert to date has been in Oregon and Washington, but our observation and experience leads us to the conclusion



AVELINE

BARCELONA

DU CHILLY

that the filbert and its hybrids are destined to become one of our most profitable nuts to grow in the Eastern United States. The nuts ripen earlier here and can be put on the market several weeks ahead of the western product. It has been repeatedly stated by the Oregon and Washington growers that no variety of filbert is self pollinating and none will bear more than a few nuts planted alone without the aid of pollen from other varieties. Our experience with them, embracing a large number of varieties, leads us to the same conclusion. We have selected just a few of the very best filberts

that can be counted upon to cross pollinate and bear good and regular crops of the finest nuts.

For home use the filbert is especially desirable, owing to the high quality of the nut and the ease with which the kernel can be extracted. The plant, growing about the size of a peach or plum tree, is ornamental and fits in well in odd places and among ornamentals.

For market planting the filbert appeals to those wanting quick returns, especially as the plants begin fruiting almost as soon as planted. The plants live to be old and are adapted to permanent plantings, or they can be used as fillers among larger growing nut or fruit trees for which purpose they are admirably adapted, as they begin fruiting quickly and soon produce profitable crops of nuts. The plants also stand considerable shade and bear good crops of nuts under the shade of the larger growing trees. The cracking quality is the best of any hardy nuts known. The kernel simply rolls out a solid lump, ready to be eaten. The filbert is the richest in food value of all the hardy nuts, according to the analysis.

BARCELONA. This is the leading commercial sort being planted in Oregon and Washington where it bears very large crops. Although it blooms early here, Barcelona is one of the best croppers we have. It blooms over a long period and needs two or three pollinators for the best results.

WHITE AVELINE. This variety has so many good points, it should be in all collections. The quality and flavor of the nut is excellent, being clean and attractive and of the highest quality. One of the best pollinators to plant with Barcelona, also quite satisfactory for the other filberts.

DU CHILLY. This is not nearly so strong a grower as some of the filberts but is a heavy bearer. The nut is large, the kernel is very clean and attractive, and of the best quality.

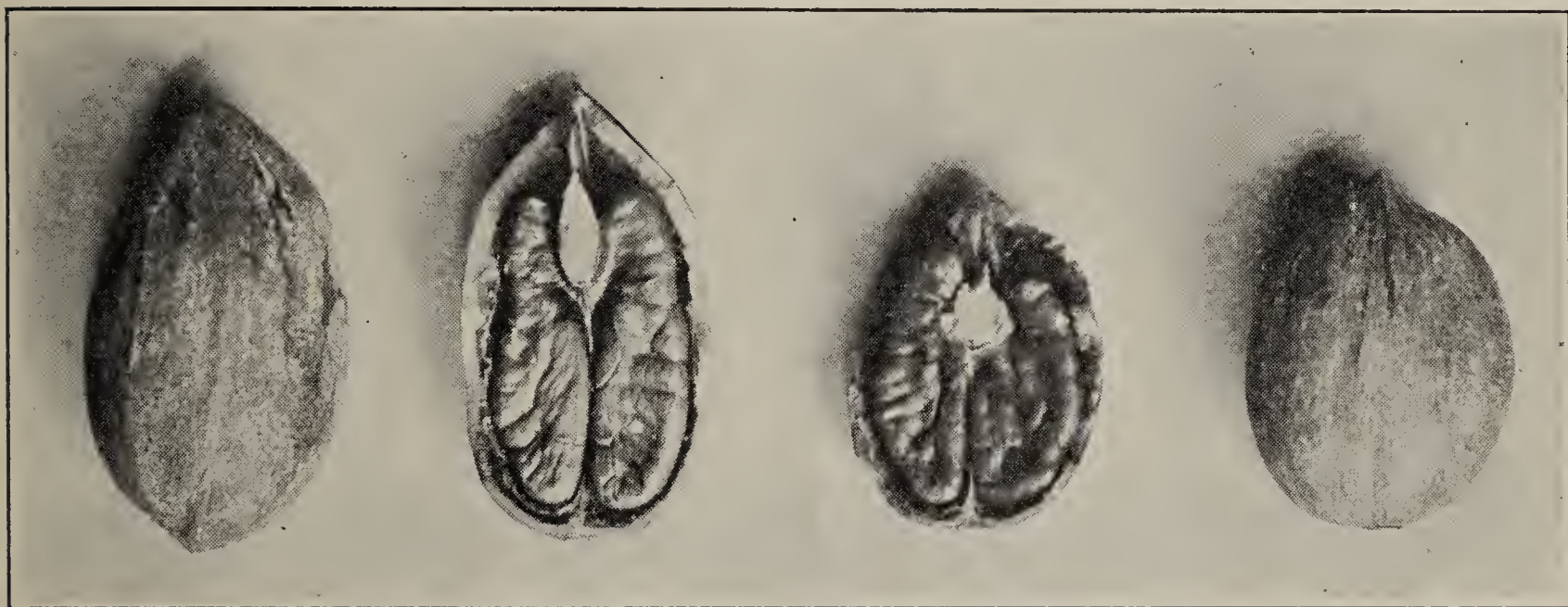
JONES HYBRID. This new strain of filbert combines the hardiness of

the American hazel, *corylus americana*, with the reliable fruiting quality of the European filbert, *corylus avellana*. Nuts are as large as the largest European varieties we are growing.

DAVIANA. Nut large, roundish oblong, excellent quality. One of the best pollenizers for Barcelona.

RUSH. This is a native hazel of good quality. The nut is not as large as most of the European filberts but the tree is hardy and bears large crops of nuts here. Few trees 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 feet tall.

ITALIAN RED. This is a tall, slender growing plant bearing large nuts more the shape of Du Chilly. Nuts very attractive. Plants bearing here. Can furnish in sizes 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 feet tall.



MARQUARDT

PLEAS

THE HYBRID HICKORIES. Beaver, Fairbanks and Laney, being hybrids of the shagbark and bitternut, adapt themselves easily to a great variety of soils and climatic conditions. The bitternut hickory, one of the parents, is the most widely distributed of all our hickories. It is found growing naturally from the St. Lawrence River on the north, to Florida on the south, and westward to Northeastern Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. The pure shagbark is strictly a northern species and does not grow very far south except along the mountain ranges, but these hybrids should succeed well into the Cotton Belt at least, if not to the Gulf Coast. Many people have tested these nuts here the past two or three years and they have been practically unanimous in saying that the flavor of the nuts was extra fine. The trees come into bearing much sooner than the pure shagbark.

BEAVER. Originated in Central Pennsylvania. The Beaver is one of the finest of this type and a very beautiful tree. The tree bears quickly and is very prolific.

FAIRBANKS. From east central Iowa. One of the best of the type and very prolific. Tree very hardy and ripens its crop very early here.

LANEY. Named by Dr. Sargent for the Superintendent of the Rochester Parks, Mr. C. C. Laney. The original tree stands in Rochester and is a remarkably fine specimen. The nut has a very thin shell, full meated and of excellent quality.

MARQUARDT. Also known as Burlington. This tree is perhaps the finest variety of the pecan-shellbark hybrids and, originating in Iowa, the tree is very hardy. The tree is a very rapid grower and very ornamental. It will succeed under neglect where most trees would fail. The nut, which is large and long, resembles the pecan more closely and is a good cracker. The kernel is large, plump and the blending of the pecan-hickory flavor gives it a distinct and very delightful flavor. We can recommend this variety very highly for general planting.

PLEAS. A pecan-bitternut hybrid. The tree is perfectly hardy. The nuts have the thinnest shell of any of the hickory hybrids.

STANLEY SHELLBARK HICKORY. This is the big bottom shell-bark or king nut. Originated with Mr. Thos. T. Newby, Carthage, Ind. (or near him). The tree bears well and the large nuts crack better than any other of these so far tested. The kernel is full and of very good quality.

LAMBERT PERSIMMON. This is a native persimmon of good size. Those who have seen our trees here know it to be extra large for a native persimmon. Prices of trees 1 to 2 feet tall, \$1.75; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.25; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50; 5 to 6 feet, \$2.75.

EARLY GOLDEN PERSIMMON. This is also a native variety of excellent flavor. Not quite as large as the Lambert variety. Prices of trees the same as Lambert except we do not have the five to six feet size in this variety. We do not have many of these trees. Reserve your trees if you want to be sure of them.

THE HEARTNUT, *juglans cordiformis*, from Japan. This variety is rare in this country for the reason that it is a "Sport" or extreme variation of the common Japan walnut, *Juglans sieboldiana*, according to Sargent, and almost invariably reverts to that type or species from seed. Owing to the extra cracking quality of the nut, the rapid and luxuriant growth, and early and prolific bearing of the tree, the Heartnut is one of our most valuable nut bearing trees.

Those looking for a nut tree that will equal the poplars, maples and willows in extreme rapid growth should plant the Heartnut. Besides equaling these trees in extreme rapid growth, the Heartnut is far more valuable as an ornamental. The tree has very large, almost tropical-looking foliage. The nut is heart shaped, smooth, brown in color and is of excellent quality, having a flavor closely resembling our butternut. The nuts are borne in clusters of from five to fifteen nuts.

Terms and Guarantee

REMITTANCES may be made in any way convenient. Personal checks from responsible parties accepted at par. Shipments sent f. o. b. here.

NON-GUARANTY. We guarantee all trees sent out to be of the size and quality specified, but like most other firms we do not guarantee trees to grow. We take this stand for the following reasons: In the first place, many people who plant trees guaranteed to grow, habitually neglect the trees for this very reason and never get any where. In the second place the prices of the trees would have to be advanced to take care of the losses thus caused by careless planting and neglect, and this would not be fair to the man who plants and cares for his trees properly, since he would be helping to pay these unnecessary losses in which he had no part. We are very careful to see that all trees sent out are well grown, true to label and in condition to live and grow, but since we have no influence over conditions surrounding the trees or over their planting and care, after they pass out of our hands, we cannot assume responsibility for any customers losses resulting from failure to make the trees grow for any reason. Where customers receive trees from us that they feel are not up to our usual high standard, we will take it as a favor if they write us fully in the case and we will be glad to make good mistakes of any kind, but complaints or claims, to receive attention, must be made as soon as shipment has been received and inspected. Otherwise the transaction will be considered as closed.